SATURDAY, FEDRUARY 10, 1883.

Hijon Opern House—Virtists, Malines, Booth's Theatre—Corsicas Brothers, Hig Indian Wigwam—Circus, Malines, Bully's Neader—The space, Malines, Fifth Avenue Theatre—Romes and Julies, Malines, Grand Opera House. Zera Hallice.

Haverly's Theatre. Frits Among the Opples. Matines.

Hadison Square Themtre. Young Mrs Wintrop. Het.

Nible's Garden. The State Venue. Matines. Steinway Hall-Concer.

Son Francisco Ministra Broadway and 19th st. Meline
Biondard I bentey Lindalia.

Theater Comique Mchorley's Inflation.

Easy Paster's Theater New Patterion. Theile Theatre-King Less, The Slege of Paris-55th st. and 5th st.

Subserfution Entes.

DAILY, (& pages, by mail), 55c. a month, or 56.50 a year, postpaid; with funday edition, 57.76. SURDAY (S.pages), 51.50 per year, postpaid. Wannay (S.pages), 51 per year, postpaid.

Mayor Edson's Charter Amendments.

Many of the changes in the charter which Mayor Epson has recommended to the Aspresent system of municipal government. A single Commissioner over each of the de-partments will probably do better than a Board of officers, except possibly in the dewell, also, to make the term of office of each Commissioner the same as that of the Mayor, but three years is too long in either case. If a man proves to be a good Mayor for two years, we can reflect him; if he proves to be a bad Mayor, two years is long enough to suffer under the infliction.

There are several other respects in which Mayor Engoy's plan can be improved. He proposes to do away with the existing method of removing officers upon charges and after affording them an opportunity to be heard. This has been found cumbrous and objectionable in practice. He would substitute for it a power of removal to be exercised in two ways. When formal charges are preferred against an officer by ten citizens and taxpayers, the Mayor must publicly investigate such charges, and if in his opinion they shall be sustained, and the public in terests shall seem to require it, may remove him. We cannot approve of such a proceed ing. It might subject the accused officer to the disgrace of a removal for some alleged malfeasauce without any real trial, since he would have no longer any right to be assistown behalf, as he has under the existing charter. If an officer is to be removed on charges, it should be only after a real trial, and

not merely as the result of a so-called public

investigation which may not be any investi-

gation at all The Mayor may also upon his own judgment," according to Mr. Epson's amended charter, "at any time remove any officer without such investigation, if in his opinion the interests of the public service shall seem to require it." This is right. Let the Mayor have the absolute power of removal as thus provided, leaving him at liberty to give or withhold his reasons for exercising it in any particular case; but do not require him pub liely to investigate and determine charges which, if made a ground of removal, ought to be investigated by a judicial tribunal and in a judicial manner. The Mayor should have authority to remove the heads of departments simply because he thinks they ought to be removed, and without any responsibility for the exercise of that author-

ity except to the people who elected him. The effect of the adoption of the charter amendments in their present form will be to give Mr. Edson far more patronage than was contemplated by the people at the time of his election. The heads of departments will be ousted, and the Mayor will be empowered to appoint new Commissioners, to hold office from March 1, 1883, to Feb. 1, 1885. We see no necessity for any such sweeping saure, nor any propriety in it. The better way would be to let each Commissioner now in office serve out his term, provided, however, that no successor should be appointed except a single Commissioner to succeed the one who last goes out in each de-

The Position of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

Mr. PARNELL's circular letter requesting the attendance of all members of his party at the opening of Parliament pext week indicates that he does not mean to allow Irish questions to be quietly ignored during the coming session. The results of recent byelections in Ireland have convinced well-in formed observers of the political situation that there is ample foundation for the boast of the Home Rulers that, instead of thirty scats, they will control about eighty in the next House of Commons, Now, according to precedent, the extension of the franchise, which the GLADSTONE Cabinet has promised to bring about, should be promptly followed by a dissolution of the present Parliament, and an appeal to the enlarged constituency. It is, therefore, a matter of immediate and grave moment to the Liberal Ministry that the Parnellite group of members should not be permanently allenated, both because its large prospective gains in Ireland may enable it to turn the scale in any Parliamentary contest between the two great political parties, and because many English boroughs may be lost or won through the action taken by Irish voters.

In these circumstances the Parnellite party should be conciliated, and if, for any reason, a policy of compromise is not adopted, the Conservatives will probably be shrewd enough to profit by the Ministerial blunder. Lord Salisbury, at all events, would be quite willing to repeat the exploit of another Conservative leader, who was said to have caught the Whigs bathing and to have run away with their clothes. The Home Rulers are indisputably destined to be the masters of Irish constituencies in the near future, and unless their Parliamentary strength can be diminished by materially reducing the Irish quota in the redistribution of seats—a step which, owing to constitutional objections, would be taken with great reluctance—one or the other of the two principal parties will have to go great lengths in the recognition of Irish demands. This is already well understood in England, and we should not be surprised if Mr. PARNELL, besides proposing amendments of the Land act and Arrears act. bill empowering the Irish Board of Works to give employment to the starying population in the west of Ireland, should call upon the Government to so far modify the Repression of Crime act as to put an end to the imprisonment of such men as Mr. DAVITY, Mr. HEALY, and Mr. QUINN for speaches spoken in pursuance of a legitimate political agitation. We infer also from the last speech made by Mr. HEALY before his itment to Kilmainham jail that his party has devised a simple and practica-

ble scheme by which an approach at least might be made to self-government for Ireland. Inasmuch as Mr. GLADSTONS and ther members of the Ministry have acknowledged that some measure of local independence ought to be enjoyed by the Irish people, and have called upon Mr. PARNELL's friends to suggest a feasible plan, we do not see how they can refuse to consider Mr. HEALT'S proposition. The preliminary demand is that, as an experiment and by way of an installment of Irish utonomy, all local affairs such as the management of rates and the appointment of magistrates shall be confided to elected Boards the conditions of the franchise to be, of course (although the stipulation is not mentioned in the telegraphed report), not more operous than they are in Eugland. Another feature of the proposal is that each of the county Boards thus elected shall send delegates to a central council, each of the four provinces into which Ireland is historically divided to have one of

Parliament. The more closely Mr. HEALY's plan is studied the more adroit and felicitous will appear its adjustment to the objections most requently raised against conceding to Irishmen the right to manage their own affairs. It remains to be seen, however, whether this modest approximation to Home Rule will be neorporated in their party programme by the Parnellite members at the meeting to which they have been called, and whether the GLADSTONE Cabinet will have the good sense to avert a coalition between Conservatives and Home Rulers by assenting to such a reasonable demand.

these small senates, and to exercise therein

the same power of legislation with regard to

Does Gov. Pattison Need a Guardian? A very well informed correspondent in Pennsylvania gives us the inside history of political events in that State since the beginning of the Parrmon Administration.

It is a curious fact that even to the most friendly eyes the fate of Gov. PATTISON'S Administration seems to depend not upon himself, but upon the chances of his choice of advisers. He is to be governed by somebody; will be elect to be governed by bed men or by the truly good?

There is no concealing the apprehe that is felt by the wiser leaders of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania in regard to the future course of young Mr. PATTISON. Their ears are grounded upon his blunders since entering office, the worst and irreparable blunder being the appointment of Mr. Cas-SIDY as Attorney-General.

Until recently it seemed that the Governor had determined to give to advisers of the Cassiny stripe the monopoly of his ears and his confidence. According to the hopeful view taken by our correspondent, there has been a change within a fortnight. Our correspondent believes that the prospects of eform and honest Democratic government have improved since week before last, through the increasing influence with Gov. PATTISON of better men, and of broader, higher principles.

We trust that this is the case. We shall watch with interest the struggle between the conflicting elements for the possession of the young Governor's mind. There will be omething almost Homeric in the spectacle.

It is unfortunate that the final choice of a guardian or guardians is left to the Governor's own somewhat immature judgment. Democrats in Pennsylvania and disinterested rvers outside of that State can only hope if Mr. Parrison has not wisdom enough that if Mr. PATTISON has not wi to choose wisely he may have the luck to choose luckily.

Gen. Sherman on Peace and War. From Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN'S speech at the banquet given to him on his last hirth day anniversary we should judge that, although he approved the bill retiring all officers of the army at the age of sixty-four years. he will leave his profession next year with regret. The General of the Army thinks that the United States should maintain its military establishment with the greatest care, because soldiers may be needed at any time, and in his estimation peace is enervating.

war in which Gen. SEERMAN gained his greatest distinction, we should say not. When the civil war began, out of a population of about thirty-one and a half millions, less than twenty thousand of them were soldiers-not enough to impart any appreciable military character to the rest. And yet who ever saw such fighters as the million f men who poured into the army, both North and South? The American officers who in 1876 watched the battles of the French and Germans, the two nations of Europe with the best disciplined and best equipped armies the world over saw, armies that were the development of almost constant service for centuries past, came to the conclusion that no fighting they saw in France was half so hard, determined, soldierly, and effective as the struggles they had witnessed in the war of the rebellion.

An intelligent, industrious, liberty-loving, self-governing people will always fight when hey think they have cause for it, and they need no such spur to their courage as a pon-derous and idle military establishment far in excess of the wants of the country. When Gen. SHERMAN, by his retirement, shall no onger feel the necessity of a large body of soldiers to bolster up the importance of the officers of the regular army in time of peace, he will doubtless arrive at the conclusion of THE SUN and advocate the reduction of the army to ten thousand men, and perhaps less.

The Scholar in Politics-Will he be Chronic Office Seeker?

A fair specimen of the young scholar in politics is Mr. HENRY CABOT LODGE of Massachusetts. He is a rather learned but by no means brilliant writer on historical topics, and an earnest and ambitious politician. He is continually trying to get into office. He wants to go to Congress as the Representa tive of the Lynn-Nahant district, but accordng to a correspondent of the Tribune, who is apparently well informed, both of his attempts to secure the Republican nominatio have been defeated by prejudice against his

"He is the gentleman and scholar in politics," adds this writer, "without the guilelessness and squeamishness of the said gen-tleman and scholar. He will organize a cool. thorough, and able campaign to win, and will claim his reward in due time."

That is it exactly. He will claim his reward for political services, and that reward will be office for himself.

Now, the very doctrine that the civil service reformers continually condemn is the assumption that a politician becomes entitled to office by reason of service to his party. But Mr. Longs, we are told, will claim his reward. We do not say he is wrong; but if he may properly demand a place, why may not the ward politician, who can actually count up the number of votes he caused to be polied, just as reasonably ex-

not criticise less highly educated men for seeking office while they themselves are the most persistent office seekers in the country.

Study the State Constitution. The attention of the present Legislature has been called to the subject of the passage of private or local bills in violation of the Constitution. The framers of the Constitution of 1846 tried to rid the Legislature of this kind of business by providing for the could be transacted by Boards of Supervisors, Aldermen of cities, and other associations. But after a temporary check the evil roke out afresh, and year after year the Legislature was burdened with petty matters

which might have been disposed of elsewhere An amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1874, struck at the root of the evil by declaring that in a large number of specific cases the Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill. The prohibition is so absolute that any acts passed in contravention of it are null and void. Mr. Erastus Brooks asserts that many such acts have gone through private bills which is now possessed by the Legislature, and sometimes through the Executive Chamber, unchallenged.

It will be well for Senators and Assemblynen to carefully study sections 18 to 25 of article 3 of the Constitution, which embody the amendment in question. There and elsowhere in the Constitution they will find the power for conferring upon Supervisors, Aldermen, and other bodies full authority for disposing of these private and local matters.

Prince Napoleon, the French pretender. was let out of prison yesterday afternoon. He has raised a greater hubbub than he ever raised in his life before, though his conduct has often been of a very sensational character. But the fun is to be kept up in France, for now teste of the iall it is reported that another manifesto is to be issued by the Count DE CHAMBORD, who is beyond the reach of the Prench police, and not liable to be put in a

Cant. PAYNE and his band of colonists who tarted to settle in Oklahoma have been captured by Gen. Pope's soldiers, and the Indiana are for the present relieved from anxiety con-cerning the possession of their lands. But Capt. PAYNE has been driven out of the Territory before, and there seems to be no assurdeluded followers and again invade the land of the Indians. How long will this adventurer be permitted to repeat his raids, and excite the ears of the Indians?

In the fall of WIGGINS, the prophet SNORM-STEDT should not be wholly forgotten. The atter is a Cincinnati sage, who in December predicted for 1883 and 1884 a financial panie; the downfall of Church and State; a destructive whiriwind, for the particulars of which he reerred to Joel; seven great comets, one of them plunging into the sun and increasing its light sevenfold; and earthquakes of an unheard-of character, the whole winding up with the milennium. The place to escape from the impending calamities, according to Mr. SNORMSTEDT. is the great pyramid of Egypt; but perhaps he might be induced to compromise on the obelisk in Central Park.

Twice within a week we have had reports of the saving of vessels from foundering at sea by the towing of bags of oil astern. The first case was that of the British schooner Rare Plant, and the second that of the steamer Stanmore, which reached this port yesterday. The Captain of the Stanmore says that when in the middle of his voyage from Queenstown e encountered a gale, against which his ship could make no headway. When he attempted to run before the wind the waves, breaking over the steamer, threatened to submerge her He then towed a canvas bag containing about two gailons of oil astern, and, as he believes, thus saved the ship. The oil rising slowly to the surface prevented the waves from breaking. This method of smoothing the waves is not new. Its effectiveness has often been shown, and, as a matter of precaution, every vesse should be prepared to employ this expedient in

One of the most interesting features of the reather is the tendency of extraordinary meteorological conditions to repeat themselves in different years. A very striking instance of this has just occurred. The great storm of icy sleet that by breaking down the wires graphic communication in the country lying east of the Mississippi, south of the great lakes, and north of the Ohio, was the counterpart of an ice storm that raged in this city and its neighborhood on the 21st of January, 1881. werybody who was in New York at that time will remember the extraordinary scenes in the streets. Tangled masses of telegraph wire walks and pavements and hung in festoons from the poles. The sides of buildings exposed to the storm were veneered with ice, church steeples glittered as though sheathed with burnished metal, and huge icioles hung rom every coigne of vantage until, released by thawing, they plunged headlong into the streets. There was a similar storm in this vicinity in the winter of 1872-78. In this dency of extraordinary storms to repeat themselves at intervals, a promising road seems to be opened for discovering a means of predict ing the weather. The varying experience of those weather prophets who have attempted to act upon this hint, which nature appears to fer, indicates either that it has been n lerstood, or that the data obtainable are insufficient to lay bare the law which doubtless gov-

The annual meeting of the Baptist Social Union at DELMONICO'S seems to have been an enjoyable affair. Over two hours were devoted o discussing the elaborate dinner, which was rendered still more attractive by the rich and bundant flowers set before the plates of the ladies. Such an entertainment shows how the enomination has advanced since the days of HOOMS WILLIAMS and JOHN CLARK. The dedication of one of Rogen Williams's books says that it was written among "the native Indians of America, in their very wild houses, and by fires to the feast at DELMONICO's shows the diference effected in two and a quarter centurios.

erns such phenomena.

The German Crown Prince and Princess howed sense in asking to have the vast memo rial sums that had been raised by subscription celebrating their silver wedding given to the sufferers by the floods and to the founding of charitable institutions. A million marks, it is said, may thus be turned from show and sycophancy to worthier ends. It would have seen, in fact, a sad sight had both the victims of special disaster and the constant multitudes of the poor been forgotten while gifts were seaned upon those who were already rolling in luxury. Despite these diversions of commemorative funds to charitable purposes, the costly and magnificent presents showered upon the Crown Prince and Princess were still numerous. and came from all parts of the world, royalty and fashion vying with the advertising outlays of enterprising tradesmen in swelling

Who will now believe in Wiscins's preliction that a tremendous tempest is going to descend like a besom of destruction upon North America on March 11? Perhaps Wiccins's own faith will be shaken after his complete failure

of yesterday. Ble Gans for Harbor Defer

washington. Feb. 9.—The special committee on heavy orduses reported to the fenate today in favor of mounting the three hundred ten-inch guns at our forms excholars we have in politics, or anywhere else, the better; but they should

LIVELY WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Humara of a Night Soul WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In days gone by ft was said that Washington was the least snob-bish place in the country. Washington was then a straggling village, and the carriages of very high mightinesses got stuck in the mud going to Presidential levées. But now, since it has become a city of fine proportions and great elegance, the spirit of anobbishness has arises the a giant refreshed with wine. A section of society adores the diplomatic corps. Now, not only is Washington regarded abroad only as mission of the second class, but foreign diplo-mats, as a rule, prefer Munich or Dresden, and ndeed, almost any mission of the same class o Washington. The reasons are obvious. Ongreater undertaking to a foreigner than to pere is so restricted that there is not nuch chance for a man to learn the business. So, with a few exceptions, the men rave, and to whom the young oady, are those who have not the family or the nfluence to get to the European capitals. The oreign Ministers are very solemnly mentioned n notes of invitation and acceptance, as Em passadors Extraordinary and Ministers Plenitentiary, which is no doubt correct, but highly diverting. But to capture a diplomat's liss and rapture to half of Washington society and a great many excellent persons, who ive plainly in far-away spots, come ington, build fine houses, give fine dinners, and sprigs of the diplomatic corps who ceive about \$1,500 a year in wages. the ball given by the British Minister o Lord Lorne, several worshippers of the iplomatic corps called the guest of the evening "His Highness." Then an especial table was laid for the Marquis. his suite, and a few of the invited guests, the remaining four or five hundred standing. Some persons, it is their guests to stand up when the President enters the room. If they had any perception they would know that there is no man alive

their guests to stand up whap the President enters the room. If they had any perception they would know that there is no man alive who distlikes this kind of thing more than President Arthur. Gen. Lars Andersen of Cincinnati has built a splendid house here ower the door of which he has had seulptured his coat of arms. He has evidently not read the fales of the distinguished gentleman of the same name, Hans Christian Andersen, who has a funny story of a little girl who declared she would never marry a man whose name ended with sen," as it was so piebeian. A Lieutenant in the navy, who is building a house here, thinks of ropeating this silly performance.

Times are lively in Congress now, Monday, being the day for the suspension of the rules, is briefly but forcibly described as devil's day. Last Monday's performance in the House were very much like an old-fashioned whoop-up camp meeting. On Monday night there was an evening session of the Senate. It was not an hilarious performance. The members strangled in, took their seats, pulled the evening papers from their pockets, and began to read. The acting Vice-President strolled in, called the Senate to order, spread himself all over the chair, and wont placidly to sleep. Senator Edmunds dropped off and enjoyed a comfortable map of about two hours. Senator Dawes and Senator Morgan talking about rea-ciprocity, and Senator Dawes about ultry free traders. Senator Morgan talking about rea-ciprocity, and Senator Dawes about ultry free traders. Senator Morgan talking about rea-ciprocity, and Senator Dawes about ultry free traders. Senator Morgan talking about rea-ciprocity, and Senator Dawes about ultry free traders. Senator Morgan talking about rea-ciprocity, and Senator Dawes about ultry free traders. Senator Morgan talking about rea-ciprocity, and Senator Dawes about ultry free traders. Senator Morgan talking about rea-ciprocity, and senator Hampton caused him to awake with a snort. He grabbed the senet slept poscefully until, about 11 o'clock, a loud snort from the sen

On Tuesday morning he had breaklast, attended to business, and was on hand promptly at 12 o clock at Miss Blaine's wedding. He took the brids to breaklast skurried back home, and ed to business, and was on hand promptly at 12 o'clock at Miss Blaine's wedding. He took the bride to breakfast, skurried back home, and held a Cabinat meeting at half past 1. Afterward he received as visitors Senators Garhand, Walker Miller, Hill, and Kellogs: Representatives Humphrey, Hill, Shallenberger, Watson, Valentine, Cannon, Houk, Petilbone, and Campi; ex-Secretary Goff. Mr. and Mrs. Morey, Mr. C. C. Parry, Mr. George Hughes, Mr. Morey, Mr. C. C. Parry, Mr. George Hughes, Mr. Morey, Mr. C. C. Parry, Mr. George Hughes, Mr. Burrows, and a large delegation from Michigan. Then he galloped through his dinner, and at 71s was at Miss Brewster's wedding. Next he went home and gave a reception to a thousand persons from 9 until 11, and so doubt worked until 1 or 2 in the morning.

The Ferry-Hubbell imbregilo is only equalled by the Windom-Dunnell complication. Mr. Dunnell has returned to Washington after an absence of six weeks for which he was elected and is paid to occupy his chair in Congress. "In former times." said a very distinguished Senator, "it was considered the height of ladeorum for a Senator to leave his place during the meeting of Congress and go home to long-roit. And I rather think," he continued mediatively, that it is about the most undignished thing a Senator can do any how."

Not long ago a new member of Congress was invited to a dinner. He describes it thus: "There wasn't nothing on the table when he got there but some forks and spoons and bricky-brac. Presently they brought in some soup. As I didn't see nothin's else, I thought I'd eat all the soup I could though soup is a mighty noor dinner to invite a feller to. So I was helped four times; and there I set," ground he, "check full of soup!"

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN.

It Exists to Supply the Congression for Cut Flowers Gratie. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- When the roll call of

the House was had last night it was disclosed that there were 158 absentees, more than quorum being away. It was impossible for Mr.
Lefevre to get the sense of the House respecting his proposition to consolidate the Botanical and Agricultural Departments. Probably he would not have succeeded for it was stated during the discussion that the Botanica Garden existed to furnish members of Congress Garden existed to furnish members of Congress with cut flowers, and flowers and plants for their houses. So long as these favors are discriminatingly distributed, it is fair to presume that Congress will not vote them away.

Gen. McCook, the Chairman of the Library Committee, has refused to give orders to Congresses and law for it, but as perishable flowers are grown in these gardens he has, by ndvice of the committee, ordered that they be distributed among members in routine. There seemed tobe nothing else to do with them.

Mr. Lefevre, believing that the whole establishment is a petty steal, desired to have the garden consolidated with the Agricultural Department. In his speech he showed that the garden was never authorized by law, excepting as appropriations were made for it, that there are already two other flower gardens supported at public expense to the city, and that the Botanical Garden had cost in thirty-five years more than \$600,000, while the Jardin des Plantes. In Paris, had in 250 years cost only \$900,000. Blackburn defended the Botanical Garden, and the results of persistent jobbying were seen in the antagonism that Mr. Lefevre will make the effort at the proper time to consolidate the two gardens under the management of Dr. Loring. with out flowers, and flowers and plants for

John McCullough to Decide Four Wagers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-To while away the minutes of leisure between the hours of work, Mr. His cock has entered into a wager with De Witt Clinton herier. The wager is a basket of wine, to be served

among such Congressmen and other politicians as the winner may direct. Mr. Wheeler wagers
That John McCullough will say that his best part is Ring Lear.
Necond—That John McCullough will say that Rickerd III. is Edwin Booth's best part.
Third—That John McCullough will assert that Rickelieu is dramatic rot. dramatic rot. Fourth—That Mr. Wheeler will win all the above bets. The wagers are to be decided when John McCullougi

THE SIGNAL SERVICE

m's Pamphlet-The Effort to Before Legan Bill Transferring the Wenther

WARHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- Gen. Hazen has had printed at public expense a thin pamphlet, of small dimensions, called "Handbook of the Signal Service," which he has caused to be sent to the enlisted men in that service, price two could not have exceeded ten cents. The Congressional Directory, which is three times as large as Hazen's handbook, costs seventeen cents to print and is sold for twenty-five cents. But Hazen's publication is a wonderful pamphlet. First, it contains the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto, with the names of the signers and the they represented. Then follows the salutes in the navy how many guns for this, kindred stuff. Then the articles of war are given; army regulations relating to parade and other show occasions in the service; a good deal'about military etiquette and trash of no sort of value to the men of the signal service. ending with some general instructions; concluding with the injunction that the men must always wear clean clothes and never a colored the book is sent to the men with an order, signed by Gen. Hazen, that the contents entire

o "committed to memory!"

It is a fact notorious to all who are informed in regard to this service that Gen. Hazen himself possesses no technical knowledge relating to his bureau. The entire work is done by skilled persons, to whom he can render assistance is no way except by not interfering with them, but concerning whose duties he is continually fulminating orders and passing regulations of which the only tendency is to destroy the efficiency of the service.

The two-dollar-and-a-half publication, and the secondary orders that such man comcompanying order that each man com-o memory, illustrate pretty completely as and general management of the head

of the bureau.

Hazen's speculation is an improvement on Lamphere's book. The latter paid for his own printing, and gave twenty times the amount of matter Hazen has given for about the same money. Lamphere not his asies loss despotically than Hazen, since descriment employees received only an intimation they were expected to buy, whereas Hazen tells his entisted men that they are charged with the price, two dollars and a half, for what cost Hazen nothing, and the dovernment not to exceed tencents a copy.

two dollars and a half, for what cost Hazen nothing, and the Coverament not to exceed ten cents a copy.

Publishing at this rate cannot help being profitable to the seller, and the speculation need not depend much on the merits of the publications. Gen. Logan's bill in the United States Senate transferring the weather bureau to the Interior Department to be managed by civilians, and not as an anomalous appendage of the military service, has occupied Gen. Hasen's attention considerably of late. The weather bureau belongs no more appropriately to the army than the botanical garden does. When peace ended the use of the signal service, Gen. Meyer set about finding a place for himself and his machinery. In the confusion of the time he succeeded in getting root for what has become the weather bureau. I military operations during the war of the rebellion the signal service bere an important part. The weather bureau has continued under the control of the army simply because of a positive and persistent exerted influence to keep it there. No one, before Gen. Logan brought in his bill, has interested himself seriously to transfer it to the civil service, where it properly belongs.

transfer it to the civil service, where it properly belongs.

Hazen is doing various things to defeat the Logan bill, such as employing persons at public expense to visit cities having Boards of Trade and similar organizations to obtain protests against the proposed change. He has employed lobbyists at the Capitol to work against Logan's bill, and procured so-called journalists to write up the bureau, not omitting commendation of the qualifications and management of Gen. Hazen. In addition to those extraordinary means, at the cost of the Government, the soldiers detailed do work the bureau have been required to sign memorials Government, the soldiers detailed do work the bursau have been required to sign memorials to Congress in furtherance of the same end. Altogether Gen. Hazen, in addition to his literary speculation, has of late undertaken a good deal not strictly relating either to winds or weather, and incurred expenses and inaugurated practices not contemplated by a rigid care for what is known as the signal service. It is probable that an inquiry would show that if there were not before reasons enough for Logan's bill, they have come to exist in abundance since.

A FINE OLD GENTLEMAN.

The Case of a Virginian who Once Played a Part in American Politics TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Hon. Mark Alexander, Sr., of Macklenburg county, Ya., was born on the 7th of February, 1782. His public career began in 1815, when he was elected a member of th began is lottly when he was elected a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, where he served with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constitu-ents until his election to the United States House of Representatives in 1818. He is, and has been for some years, the only surviving member of that most distin-guished body, the Virginia Convention of 1829. Early his political life Mr. Alexander took a high stand as party leader. In the debate of the Tariff bill in the set grand effort, which was replied to by Mr. Alexander (then the youngest member of the House) with such force and vigor of thought, urging the theories of Adam Smith, Ricardo, and Huskisson, as to call forth in his maiden speech the approval of John Randolph, William Lowndes, and other great men from all sections of the Union, and convincing all men that his ideas were fully abreast of the ablest political economists of that day.

In 1827, when he had served eight years, and was fully matured, the zenith of his popularity was reached.

This speech was against the tariff, and a storm of applause greated his name whenever and wherever mentioned in any meeting of his party throughout the whole land, and built about him a bulwark of political and, and built about him a bulwark of political strength which was impregnable in his own district. He could have remained a Representative in Congress as long as he desired, but having a young family growing up and large agricultural interests, both here and in Mississippi, demanding his attention, he, in 1854, de-clined a renomination.

His home was a hear

His home was as near an earthly elysium as falls to the lot of man. His wife was a daughter of James Tur-ner of Southampton county, N. C., who served in the war of the Revolution, was a member of the North Carowar of the Revelution, was a member of the North Caro-lina Legislature in 1800, Governor in 1802, and United States Senator from 1805 to 1816.

Mrs. Alexander's picture is faithfully drawn from the 10th to the 29th verse of the 21st chapter of Proverba. They celetrated their golden wedding in 1981, having married June 1, 1831. Having known the serroundings, I can speak freely, and say, without fear of contradic-I can speak freely, and say, without fear of contradiction, that there was no plantation from the Potomac to the Unif where a more contented lot of slaves lived. Both master and mistreas were regarded with a love almost idolatrous, and to prove it, as long as one stone remained on the tottering fabric of their home the same loyal obedience and love existed, for these people did not acatter off to other places, as was usual with others, but remained as long as they could live, even after absolute want admonished them to leave. His laxity of discipline and charity to all at last brought him to ruin, and soon after the late war ended he made an assignment of everything. In the wreck, the Court allowed Mrs. Alexander \$6,000 in lieu of dower, which, by the bad advice of friends, she put into the purchase of their grand old homestased, Park Forrest. The place was morigaged for the deferred payments, some \$4,001, which, owing to failure of crops, could not be met, and finally absorbed the whole. Meantims a chattel mortgage had been given for security to a merchant for such necessaries as were obliged to be had, and in the fall of 1881 the land was sold, and the chattel mortgage also cloped, and these grand old people turned adrift upon the werld.

Unmerciful disaster, following closely upon the tracks of this grand old gentleman, again overtook him, and he last spring made a false step at the head of a strict or the part of the last spring made a false step at the head of a strict or the last spring made a false step at the head of a strict or the last spring made as a star the head of a strict or the last spring made as a star to the last of a star to the last spring made as a star to the last of a star to the last o

of this grand old gentleman, again overtook him, and he aat spring made a false step at the head of a stairway, and last spring made a false step at the head of a stairway, and was precipitated violently to the foot, and when taken up it was found that his thigh was broken, since which he has been bedridden. Such, my dear sir, is a very brisf but truthful account of the life of the oldest living ex-member of the United States House of Representatives. Were you a member of that body. I hardly think you could feel satisfied to see an ex-member suffer for the necessaries of life. Other things might be said, but I do not wish to trespass upon your time. I plead, as my only excuse, a desire to see done by others that which would be to me a labor of love, but for my own impecualiseity. CCSCOWILLS, Va., Peb. 1.

A Great American's Memorial in England.

From the Chicago Tribune. The day after my arrival I went to Westminster Abbey alone and stayed for hours. And one does feel strangely to walk about the "Poets' Corner," among the tombs of Shakespeare, Milton, Southey, Dickens, Thack eray, and other great writers. I must not leave the Abbey without calling attention to the magnificent statued glass memorial window presented by Mr. George W. Childs, A. M., of Philadelphia, as a mark of respect to the memory of the poets Herbert and Cowper. On a brane plate below the window we read a Latin inscription recording that the window is the gift of Mr. Childs.

Annulling the Fisheries Trenty.

Washington. Feb. 9.—The Committee on Foreign Relations reported to the Senste to-day joint resolutions directing the President to notify the Government of Great Britain that the disheries articles of the treaty of Washington will be annulled at the capitation of two years after giving the notice.

Weak lungs are strengthened and plenriev pains promptly relieved by Dr. Jayne's Expecturant -des.

SCRLIEMANN'S LATEST FINDS.

Miss Engerations on the Spot where Illum

From the London Times. ATHENS, Jan. 20.—In a letter headed "The Archmological Discoveries in the Levant," dated Athens, 18th ult., and published in the Times of the 10th inst., it is stated that "the resumption of my excavations at Hissariik has failed

Arthenological Discoveries in the Levant, dates, 18th uit. and published in the Times of the 10th Inst., it is stated that "the resumption of my excavations at Hissariik has failed to develop anything confirmatory of my Illan hypothesis, and that the famous stratification of civilization which was supposed to testify to the extreme antiquity of the city is shown to the extreme antiquity of the city is shown to the oxtreme antiquity of the city is shown to the oxtreme antiquity of the city is shown to the strategy of the city is shown to the surface of the control of the city is shown to the speak of my excavations from personal inspection, nor does he seem to have the singlest knowledge of what has been written on the subject since August last.

I excavated in 1822 for five months—namely, from March 1 till Aug. I. employing all the time 150 laborers, and aided by two of the most eminent architects of Europe. Mr. J. Hollser of Vienna, and Dr. William Dörpfeld of Berlin, the latter of whom superintended for four years the technical part of the excavations of the German empire at Olympia. Not only have these excavations been no failure, but, on the contrary, they have yelded far more important results than all my previous excavations at Hissarik since 1870. The succession of five prehistoric and two latter settlements, as given by me in "Hos." is confirmed by my architects (see Dr. Dörpfeld's letter in the Augulanger Algements Zeitung of Sept. 29, 1882, and an extract of it in the Academy of Oct. 14), who have, however, proved to me that the enormous masses of calcined debris, which I had attributed to the third city, really belong to the second city, which perished in some fearful catassitophia, and which had on the hill of Hissarik only its Pergamus, with five or six edifices of very large dimensions, while its lower city extended east, south, and west on the plateau.

We have excavated most carefully all the buildings of the Acropolis, among which two disclassing the lateral walls in provided with six vertical

fices, and at the lateral walls of the northwestern gate.

We also found that the great wall of the ancient Acropolis had been built of unbaked bricks, and had been built of unbaked bricks, and had been baked like the temple walls in setu. I lay stress on the fact that a similar process of baking entire walls has never yet been discovered, and that the ands in the Hellenic temples are nothing else than remiscences of the wooden ands of old, which were of important constructive use. We discovered in the Acropolis of the second city three large gates all of which led down to the lower city. Homer knew of only one gate at Troy (the Scuena, sometimes also called the Dardanian Gate), but this gate was on the west side of the lower city: the gates of the Perga-Troy the Scienn, sometimes also called the Dardanian Gate), but this gate was on the west side of the lower city: the gates of the Pergamus are never mentioned in the poems. The three prehistoric settlements which succeeded each other in the calcined rains of the Acropolis were poor and insignificant, and none of them extended beyond the hill of Hissarlik. The ruins of the lower city, therefore, remninded esserted for agea, the bricks crumbled away, and the stones of the walls served the new settlers on Hissarlik for building their houses, or, as the legend ran (see Strabo XIII. 599), they were used for building the walls of Sigeum.

The sits was in later times occupied by the Zoic Hium, which stood for more than 1,000 years, but, nevertheless, the traces of the ancient burnt city have not been obliterated: the huge masses of prehistoric pottery, perfectly identical with that of the second city on the Pergamus, which were found in the extensive excavations made by me on the lower plateau, testify to lis existence on the spot. Its existence seems further to be proved by the vertical wall represented in "Hios." p. 24. N. 2 B, as well as by the three gates, and, above all, by the ground plan and the number of loose editions in the Fergamus. I have now excavated seven more of the conical tumuli, called heroic tombs, and have thoroughly explored the ancient city on the heights of Bunarbashi, as well as the sites of four other ancient towns.

A full account of this, my last Trojan campaign, with excelent plans and about 200 engravings of the most curious finds, will be published by Mr. John Murray.

Henry Scellmann.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: At a meeting of the Protective Labor League of the Minth Congressional district, held at Hank's Hotel, Thirtyourth street and Ninth avenue, last evening, the follow ing resolutions were adopted and ordered sent to you

Reselved. That we oppose convict labor, because by the unfair competition of malefactors it reduces the wages of notest industry and leasens the demand for free labor; we for the like reasons oppose free trade, which would supply, the community with the produces of uncertainty of the produces of the second of the produces of the pro

We hope that you will take into consideration the above resolutions, as we cannot understand the reason why your paper, which is doing such a noble work for the workers in opposing the competition of 2,500 con-victs with free and well paid, or partially well-paid, labor, should welcome and advocate the competition of millions of European cheap laborers, who receive less compensation for their labor than is paid to the State by the contractor for the hire of a convict laborer—50

cente per day. To the workings every argument in opposition to con he said in favor of convict labor is used in favor of free trade; for if a free-trade shoe is cheap, so is a convict shoe. It reduces erices, it employs the prisoners, it saves the people taxes, it enriches a few contractors, and if it degrades and pauperines and discusploys our own people, so does free trade, a hundred-feld; and, to be consistent, it seems to us, should be opposed by a paper that represents the working people. Respectfully, Jons J. Cavinaum 870 Eleventh avenue, Secretary.

J. L. TMONTSON, President.

Large's Speech from the Three

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 9.—The Dominion Parliament was formally opened at 3 o'cleck this afternoon. The Governor-General, in his address from the throne, The Governor-General, in his address from the throne, alliades to the happy assignees under which Parliament assembled and to his recent visit to British Columbia and the resources of that province. He says: "While passing through the United States I was rejoiced to observe many evidences of regarder to was rejoiced to observe many evidences of regarder to the says the friendship, which is so faily returned by us, be say the friendship, which is so faily returned by us, be say the friendship, which is no faily returned by us, be say the friendship, which is no faily returned by us, be say the interests of both great nations."

The attletion of Farliament is called to the expediency of assimilating the electoral franches in the different provinces. Attention is specially invited to measures regulating factory labor and the protection of the workingman and his family, also for amendment of the customs laws, militia laws, the Dominion Land act, civil service and banking, and to masters and mates nay-igating inland waters.

Philadelphin's Comptrollership, Dispute.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.-In Common Pleas PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 9.—In Common Pleas Court. No. 3, to-day, Judge Ludlow, for himself and Judge Finletter, decided that City Comptrollership, and therefore that Mr. William M. Taggart had no right to fill the vacancy in the City Comptrollership, and therefore that Mr. William M. Taggart had no title to the office. Judge Yerkes was not prepared with an opmiton, but he stated briefly that, so far as he had given the subject aftention, he was led to believe that Councils should fill the vacancy. Judgment was then entered in favor of the Commonwealth, and counsed for Mr. Taggart proceeded at once to prepare a writ of error to the Supreme Court. B. David Page, appointed by the Governor to be City Commonwealth, and controlled by the Governor to be City Commonwealth of the post of the Comptroller of the Comptroller of the post of City Comptroller. The new Comptroller's surface were approved by the Supreme Court.

Striking a Gold Mine in North Carolina. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 9 .- North Carolina

has a bonante king, John Barns of Moore county, who counts his wealth by the hundreds of thousands. A few counts his wealth by the hundreds of thousands. A few weeks ago this man's earthly possessions consisted of half a dozen half-starved coun dogs and a twenty-acre lot of harren land in Moore county. About a fortnight ago Barna discovered gold on his farm. He predently kept the secret to himself, and removed the precious metals as beat he could. He obtained more than a hundred pounds of cold, and then disposed of a part of his land for \$153.051, reserving a large shere for himself. Barns is now considered the wealthiest mas in easier North Carolina. He is preparing to halld for himself a handsome residence a short distance from the spot himself a handsome residence a short distance from the spow here he shootward hand aimost sole companions in his poverty, are to be kindly cared for.

Star Routes and Slop Buckets.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-In the Star route trials WARFINOTON, Fob. 9.—In the Star route trials to day Mr. Ingersoll said the prosecution changed their theory of the case every time they produced ansew witness. The case was a kind of slop bucket into which everything was thrown, and he had much rather furnish the slop than be the bucket to held it. The Court replied that in trying criminal cases it was necessary to have slop buckets. Here in this world, where we are not angels, we must have disagreeable evidence.

Judge Wylle will hear festiments next week as to whether the existence of a conspiracy has been made out sufficiently to admit evidence of the overt acts. The preservation will soon place ex-Atterney-denoral Macvegicon the stand.

Excepting Jos Bavis.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—The lower House of the State Legislature, after a heated discussion to-day passed a resolution asking Congress to pension the veterans of the Texan and Black Hawk wars, with the exception of Jeff Davis.

SUNDEAMS

-A man lately applied at a butcher's shop

for a "liver pad."

—A school of pharmacy for women has

been opened in Louisville. -A public speaker at Hamilton Depot O

displeased his sudience, and they pelied him with eggs and other missies. The consistent pelice dragget him off to the lockup, but did nothing to the rioters.

-Whittier recently received from a Chiago woman 2:0 of her visiting cards, with a request to write his name on each, as she was to give a reception, and desired to present her guests with some memonto o

-The Chicago College of Physicians has been seed by a student who was promised a graduate of diploma at the end of one year's study. The family de-

-The Sheriff of Northampton county, Pennrivania, not only took a bribe of \$50 for the service of the act on the ground that his predecessors had always accepted money under such circumstances.

-While sawing veneer from a walnut knot an Indianian discovered in the twisted flures of th are as accurately drawn as if by the pencil of an artist, and when framed this natural curiosity has all the semblance of art -From the annual return of the British

army just issued it appears that the average effective strength of the regular forces during the year 1893 was 189,805. This number comprises 17,000 car airy, 33,ar7 artillery, 5,510 royal engineers, and 182,762 infantry of all branches. The average number of officers was 7.012.

—Louisville is making great preparations

for an industrial exhibition to begin next August. Residents have subscribed \$250,030 to put up a building covering thirteen acres, and the railroad companies likely to be benefited are expected to give as much more. The show will last 100 days, and cotton will be the chief feature.

-Since the repeal of Canada's insolvency act, in 1975, confusion and hardship have resulted from the operation of the different systems of collecting debta in the various provinces. The Montreal Board of Trade has issued a letter declaring that the merchants of that city are of the opinion that provision for the adjustment of debts and the discharge of debtors should be left en-

-A law student had just been admitted to the Boston bar, and had opened an office for practice, when the death of his father left him \$60,000. He was in such haste to get and spend the money that he left the office without stopping to lock the door, abandoning fine library and furniture to his creditors. He was his fortune so wantonly that it only lasted a year. Now he is pointed out at Lewiston, Me., a broken-dewn drunkerd, living on the charity of eld acquaintences.

—Acting upon the recent decision of a

Boston cours, that the publication of a foreign opera in this country, with the music arranged for a piano accompanient, does not give the right to produce the companient, does not give the right to produce the work in public with a logus orchestral score, has al-ready been seized upon by Gilbert and Sullivan in the hope of protecting their pieces. The action is begun in Ballimore, where their secul seeks to restrain John T. -The Gazette Hebdomadaire publishes the

results of a series of investigations, continued for eight years, into the composition of the Paris atmosphere. It was found to hold in suspension cotton hears, wood, hair, down, pollen, starch, particles of skin, carbon, allex and various saits, iron, dead inserts, over of infraonoisture increases their number. The mortality from in

clerk of the Massachusetta State prison, and regarded as an expect in the management of convicts, marks his resignation from office by expressing the opinion that sentiment has gone too far in the administration of penal call limp and deathlike in appearance, and yet without any disposition to improve his conduct; whereas, the lash will in nearly every instance bring him to decience.

—A week's season of grand opers in Cin-cinnati becomes a music festival with greatly sugmented orchestra and chorus. The newspapers devote whole pages to criticism and description. One audience is represented to have had "that play of intellect and beauty which flashes and sparkles in keeping with the gay garments of the best dressed people in the world." The principal performers are allowed space to say all that they wish to, the costumes on the stage are slabo-rately described, and even the impressions of numerous additors are given.

—The great increase in the cost of living in

Paris, occasioned by the enormous and exceptional amount of the municipal debts and consequent local taxation in that city, appears to be seriously affecting the rate of increase of its inhabitants. According to the last quinquennial census, while the increase of popula-tion in St. Pierre-Calais was over 30 per cent, and that of Nice over 24 per cent, in Paris it was only 15 per cities the capital occupies a tenth place only, and it would probably have stood lower but for the fact that the consus happened to be taken in December, when the passage of strangers through Paris is considerable, and when rich strangers who live in Paris only for pleasure re mostly in town.

-The latest official statistics of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, for 1882 show that in Great 17,977. About 25,000 scholars, adult and junior, are regularly under instruction by the Friends in their Sabhath schools, but very few of these become members of the society. This little church of 18,000 members is, however, represented in Parliament by about ten members, including Mr. John Bright, Sir J. W. Pease, Mr. Arthur Pease, Mr. Lewis Fry, Mr. Theodore Fry, Mr. George Palmer, Mr. J. N. Richardson, Mr. J. F. B. Firth, and Mr. William Fowler. There are also several exmembers of the society in the House of Commons, in-cluding Mr. William E. Forster, Alderman R. N. Fowler, and Mr. W. F. Ecroyd. The society includes one baroust (Sir J. W. Pesse), and one knight (Sir John Barrington.)

-Louis Aldrich, who has made a fortune cting in "My Partner" for several years, says that he has purchased three plays to use when that has exhaus one purchased three plays to use when that has exhaust-ed its popularity. He found no great difficulty in get-ting tham. "There need not be a dearth of American plays, and good ones, too," he says "if managers and actors would go about it in the right way to get them. There are hundreds of men perfectly capable of writing whatever is wanted, but they are already doing hand-somety-quality as townshirts. whatever is wanted, out they are aireasy doing nano-somely—usually as journalists—and they are not going to spend their time writing dramas on an uncertainty. Go to them with their price in your hand, and you can get their services. The failure of nineteen in twenty of ill the pieces produced arises from the fact that the

ould not reasonably be expected to be good literature." -Two species of India-rubber yielding trees have recently been discovered in British Guians of a character which insures their future profit to the colony. One is known to the aborigines by the name of Hatle. It is about 60 feet high, with a trunk diameter of 20 inches, and is found on the alluvial oft-flooded lands of the creeks and banks of the lower parts of the rivers, where in places it is abundant. The second is not scientifically known yet, as flowering specimens of it have not been obtained. It is one of the largest trees of a forest flora peculiarly rich in large types. The trunk is four or five peculiarly rich in large types. The trunk is four or five feel in diameter, and runs up straight sixty or seventy feet unbranched, above which the head extends many feet more. On its discovery recently a few branchlets could only be obtained by shooting them off with large shot. The bank is thick and wonderfully rich in milk of excellent quality, and the elasticity and tenacity of the

rubber seem to be unsurpassed. -A Trieste correspondent writes to a Lonon paper: Your readers will be amused to learn how in this city we have got rid of the old intelerable burden of New Year's Day etiquette, which requires the day to be spont in measant calls. Subacription lists are to be spent in incessant calls. Subscription lists are opened at all the clubs, commercial rooms, and principal cases, and it is understood that every person signing his name and paying the sum of two florins will, by a convenient fiction, be deemed to have fulfilled all these troublesome duties. The lists are published gratis by the local papers, and the total sum collected is given to the institute of the poor. It equals on this occasion between £800 and £300 sterling for this town alone. The lists are scrutinized very closely, particularly by ladies, who buy the papers publishing the names, and wow to the man whose name is not found on the list. It would show that he does not frequent society at all, or that he does not care to comply with its obligations or that he does not care to comply with its obligations, or that he has not got the 3s. od., or, finally, that he prefers to make the calls personally at his own trouble and expense.

-Since, 1801 all the chief towns of France have increased enormously, and if the rest of the population had increased in the same way France would now

		CHIC	LUM	170	TIME	WUG 1991
						1801.
aria.	*****	*****				544,856
rons			*****			100,500
dareni	ilea.	*****				111,130
iardee	WX.		*****	*****		90,082
.ille		*****		*****		54.70ei
oulou		*****				50,171
it. Kti	enne.				******	16, 250
lavre.	*****					16,000
Charles Charles			100			A P. S. S. P. S.

Had it not been, indeed, for the augmentation of the populations of Paris. Lyons, and Marseilles, all the popu-lation of France would really have diminished during the last five years. This is a point of especial importance in coundering the growth of population in France, for the increase of the population of the towns means not only a diminution of the inhabitants of the country, but also a diminishing birth rate among the rural immi-rents into the grants into the towns, since the inhabitants of towns have for the most part everywhere a lower birth rate than the people of the country.